THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOL. I.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 15th March 1950.

The Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall (Old Legislative Council Hall), Old Public Offices, Bangalore, at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, 15th March 1950 pursuant to Cl. (2) of Article 174 of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker (Sri V. Venkatappa) in the Chair

Statement by the Speaker.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು).— ಮೈಸೂರು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ ಒಂದೆ. ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮ ಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಭಾರತ ಶಾಸನದ 188ನೇ ನಿಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಸದಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದ ಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಅಥವಾ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಸ್ಪೀಕರ್‌ರವರ ಎದುರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬಹು ದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರು ದಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಬಲಗಡೆ ಇರುವ ಟೇಜಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರವರ ಹೆಸರಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಯ ದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಕರೆಯತಕ್ಕದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

1. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮುಂತ್ರಿಗಳು.
2. ಇತರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು.
3. ಜನಾಬ್ ಮಹಮ್ಮದ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು
4. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರು.
5. ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು.

ಉಳಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕು ತಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ಸೂಚಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಾ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವೆಂಗ ತ್ತದೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಭೆಯು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ೨ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಯವರ ಪುರಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು 2¾ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆತಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇದೇ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಾರಿ. ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ; ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆ. ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 5 ಘಂಟೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕವರು ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 5 ಘಂಟೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು 17ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

***Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM** (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur Muslim).—Sir, in regard to taking the oath of allegiance, there are certain doubts in our minds : whether we have to take the oath as elected members or as nominated members. Because, it is stated in the form of oath that one must be an elected member of the Legislative Assembly. We must therefore be sure of our ground before taking the oath. If we take our oath as elected members, it will be against facts, because none of us has been elected as member of the Assembly. On the other hand, we are here by virtue of the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja. Last time when the House met for the first time, of course, according to law we did not take the oath. But now we are meeting for the first time after the inauguration of the new Constitution. We must be sure of our ground before taking the oath. And whatever oath we take, must be in accordance with actual facts. I want to know therefore whether we would be given option to say that we are nominated members. If we are asked to take the oath as elected members, that in my humble opinion is not in consonance with the fact, because we are not elected members of this Assembly. We are here by virtue of the Royal Proclamation. So, I want to know whether we will be given permission to take the oath according to our conscience. Our conscience must be clear. I want clarification on the point by the Speaker, if possible.

***Sri. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Leader of the House.)—Mr. Speaker, the point raised by my Hon'ble friend Janab J. Mahomed Imam comes rather as a surprise to me. The point to which he just now referred relates to circumstances that arise after the general elections are held under the new Constitution. There are several articles in the Constitution which have got reference only to the position as it will emerge after the general elections are held under the new Constitution and the legislature will consequently meet after such general elections. I may prominently mention one or two such cases. For example, the Constitution provides for two Houses of Legislature for Mysore. That is a substantive provision in the Constitution so far as the number of Houses for Mysore is concerned. Even so, in virtue of the Transitory Provisions in Chapter XXI, only one House of Legislature is able to function in Mysore now. If my Hon'ble friend Janab Imam were to take his stand why when the Constitution provides for two Houses for Mysore, there is only one House in Mysore—*ipso facto* it is *ultra vires*—then he would be treading on very flimsy grounds. There are several other articles of that nature in the Constitution which

are intended to apply only to the position as I already indicated that will emerge after the general elections are over. In that background I would like to consider the point raised by my Hon'ble friend. The article to which he drew our attention has to be applied only to the Legislative Assembly as it will be constituted after the general elections are over and a body comes into existence under the new Constitution. In virtue of the Transitory Provisions to which I have already invited the attention of the House which are embodied in Part XXI of the Constitution of India, the House or Houses of Legislature which exist immediately prior to the commencement of the Act have to be deemed to be the House or Houses of Legislature for the State concerned. So far as Mysore is concerned, the House is aware that the Legislative Assembly which came into existence as a result of the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and which was functioning immediately prior to the commencement of this Act has to be the Legislative Assembly for Mysore till the general elections are held under the new Constitution. I would invite the attention of the Honourable Member to Article 385 of the Constitution of India:

"Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body or authority functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as the Legislature of the corresponding Indian States shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of Legislature of the State so specified."

The Legislative Assembly as it functioned immediately prior to the commencement of the Constitution so far as the taking of the oath of allegiance by the Members of that Assembly was regulated by the provisions of the Government of Mysore Act which stipulated that they need not take the oath of allegiance if they had already taken their oath of allegiance as members of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore and so the oath-taking ceremony was dispensed with in accordance with the specific provisions of the Government of Mysore Act. On January 26, 1950, that Assembly became the Assembly under the new Constitution and therefore it is obligatory now to take the oath of allegiance under the Constitution of India. That being the position, Sir, I submit that the point raised by the Honourable Member Mr. Imam is not sustainable and I suggest that we may proceed with the oath-taking business that is before the House.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—There is a point for clarification. I have no objection to the oath-taking at all. We must take it. We are in the House which is duly constituted and the point for clarification is this.....

Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—A point has been raised by an Hon'ble Member and in explanation of that another Hon'ble Member *viz.*, myself, as Leader of the House has made his point clear. If discussions were to go on as between ourselves, there will be difficulty in regulating the business of the House. For example, suppose the Hon'ble Member is allowed to clarify some of his points and I feel like answering those points he has subsequently raised, there would be no end to discussion. So I leave it to the Hon'ble Speaker to regulate the procedure according to his discretion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think he has understood the point raised.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—The Hon'ble Leader of the House has misconstrued me. He seems to be thinking that I raised objection to the oath-taking. Not at all. My point is this. We must take the oath of allegiance.....

***Sri T. SUBRAMANYA** (Tumkur District—General).—Mr. Speaker, we have understood what the Honourable Member had in his mind. We have followed it. No Honourable Member could presume that the other members were sleeping when he was speaking. We have understood him and all that he wanted. The point raised by my Honourable Friend Janab Imam is whether we should take the oath as elected members of this House or as nominated members. I emphatically say that we take the oath as elected members and not as nominated

members at all. We were elected to the Constituent Assembly by the electorate of this country and instead of converting the Constituent Assembly itself into the Legislative Assembly, His Highness the Maharaja, the Rajpramukh of the State, has by a Proclamation declared that the constitution of this House shall be the same as the constitution of the Constituent Assembly. Therefore we take the oath as elected members of this House and not as nominated members. His Highness the Maharaja had not had the option to nominate whomsoever he liked to this House. Any interpretation that we put must be a liberal interpretation and should not be a narrow interpretation. No member of this House can sit here as a nominated member because this is an elected body and as elected members of this House we take the oath. Therefore there is no point in the objection or in the contention raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Imam.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point raised by my friend is a very important point. The Hon'ble Leader of the House seems to think that the objection raised was with regard to the taking of the oath itself. It is not with regard to the taking of the oath that the Hon'ble Members of this House feel a doubt. They have to take the oath under the Constitution, but the objection raised is in regard to the manner in which the oath has to be taken. It is quite clear and evident that the Hon'ble Members who are sitting now and functioning as members of this Honourable House have not been elected to this House but they have been by virtue of a Proclamation of His Highness the Rajapramukh so to say nominated as members. One Hon'ble friend while clarifying this position said that His Highness the Rajapramukh had no option to nominate any one else. But thereby he impliedly admitted that His Highness the Rajapramukh has nominated a certain set of people. When we are functioning here as nominated members by virtue of a Proclamation issued by His Highness the Rajapramukh to take the oath in the form prescribed in the Constitution as elected members would be opposed to facts. In these circumstances, I submit that the manner in which we should take the oath is not the manner prescribed under the Constitution. It has got to be done in a different manner altogether.

*Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY.—Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to say one word about the specific point raised by my Hon'ble friends who have raised this point. I do admit that I missed that aspect of the matter and I would like to clarify that also. If I point out one important fact, I think it will immediately satisfy my Hon'ble friends. In no State in India of all the 18 or 20 States which form part of the Indian Union to-day, and equally so in the Centre also, it is well to remember that elections have taken place under the new Constitution and it cannot be said that the Members who composed the various Assemblies either of the various States or in the Centre have been elected. If the contention of the Honourable Members has to be conceded, then none of them can be deemed to be elected members under the new Constitution. All those who were members of the old Legislative Assemblies and all those who became members of the Indian Parliament who were members of the Constituent Assembly of India cannot be technically considered to have been elected under the new Constitution. Those who were members there—however so they had been members—continue to be members of the various Legislative Assemblies of India as also of the Parliament of India. We are in exactly a similar position and on that basis I do not think there is any substance either in the specific point made by my Hon'ble friends.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರು ಕೆಲವರು ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಆದಂತೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ನಾಮಕರಣವಾದಂತೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಂದ ನಿಯಮಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ

ವರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈಗತಾನೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ, ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗರಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೇ ಹೊರತು ಆ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗರಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದೇ ಶಾಸನ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಸಭೆಯಾಗಿ ಈಗ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾಮಕರಣವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ವಿಧಿಯ 385ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾವುದು ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದೇ ಮುಂದಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಯಮವಿದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಂಥ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಅಂಶ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಚನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MEMBERS SWORN

Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy	...	Kolar District—General (Chief Minister).
„ H. C. Dasappa	...	Mysore City—General (Minister for Finance and Industries).
„ K. T. Bhashyam	...	Bangalore City—General (Minister for Law and Labour).
„ T. Siddalingiah	...	Bangalore District—General (Minister for Education and Public Health).
„ H. Siddaiya	...	Shimoga District—General (Minister for Revenue and Excise).
„ T. Mariappa	...	Mysore City—General (Home Minister).
„ R. Chennigaramiah	...	Kolar District—Depressed Class (Minister for Local Self-Government).
Mushir-ul-Mulk J. Mahomed Imam.		Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim.
Janab Mahmood Shariff	...	Mysore *cum* Mandya *cum* Hassan—Muslim.
Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya		Chitaldrug District—General.
„ L. Siddappa	...	Shimoga District—General.
Rajamantrapravina H. B. Gundappa Gowda.		Hassan District—General.
Sri. T. Subramanya	...	Tumkur District—General.
Janab Mahomed Hanief	...	Bangalore—Muslim.
Sri H. Hutche Gowda	...	Tumkur District—General.
„ M. N. Mahanta Devaru	...	Mysore District—General.
„ T. C. Honnappa	...	Mysore District—General.
„ B. M. Shamanna Gowda		Bangalore Retroceded Area—General.
„ G. A. Acharya	...	Bangalore District—General.
Srimathi Ratnamma Isaac	...	Kolar District—General.
Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa	...	Bangalore District—General.
„ S. R. Gurulingiah *alias* S. R. Guru.		Bangalore District—General.
„ S. Kariappa	...	Bangalore District—General.
„ T. Madiah Gowda	...	Bangalore District—General.
„ M. C. Sivananda Sarma	...	Bangalore District—General.
„ K. Subba Rao	...	Bangalore District—General.

Sri V. M. Mascarenhas	...	Bangalore Retroceded Area—General.
,, H. C. Linga Reddy	...	Kolar District—General.
,, M. Muniswami	...	Kolar District—Depressed Class.
,, G. Narayana Gowda	...	Kolar District—General.
,, H. M. Mallikarjunappa	...	Chikmagalur District—General.
,, M. V. Krishnappa	...	Kolar District—General.
,, K. R. Madhava Rao	...	Shimoga District—General.
,, A. G. Ramachandra Rao	...	Hassan District—General.
,, H. K. Veeranna Gowda	...	Mandya District—General.
,, K. Sampangi Ramiah	...	Kolar District—General.
,, C. R. Basappa	...	Tumkur District—General.
,, C. H. Linga Devaru	...	Tumkur District—General.
,, N. Hutchamasti Gowda	...	Tumkur District—General.
,, Mali Mariappa	...	Tumkur District—General.
,, B. C. Nanjundaiya	...	Tumkur District—General.
,, H. M. Channabasappa	...	Mysore District—General.
,, M. N. Jois *alias* M. N. Narasimhaiya	...	Mysore District—General.
,, M. Madiah	...	Mysore District—Depressed Class.
,, M. L. Nanjaraja Urs	...	Mysore District—General.
,, S. Rangaramiah	...	Mysore District—General.
,, M. C. Venkatesan	...	Mandya District—Depressed Class.
Janab Syed Abdur Rahman	...	Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga—Muslim.
,, Mahomed Valiulla	...	Kolar—Muslim.
Sri D. M. Siddiah	....	Mysore District—General.
,, A. G. Bandi Gowda	...	Mandya District—General.
,, K. Puttaswami	...	Mandya District—General.
,, K. V. Sankara Gowda	...	Mandya District—General.
,, K. Singari Gowda	...	Mandya District—General.
,, A Bheemappa Naik	...	Chitaldrug District—General.
,, M. Govinda Reddy	...	Chitaldrug District—General.
,, T. Hanumiah	...	Chitaldrug District—Depressed Class.
,, T. Ramachar	...	Kolar District—General.
,, H. Siddaveerappa	...	Chitaldrug District—General.
,, *Lokasevaniratha* M. Hanumanthaiya	...	Bangalore District—Depressed Class.
,, B. N[illegible]anna Gowda	...	Hassan District—General.
,, Gov[illegible] Das *bin* Dasappa		Hassan District—Depressed Class.
,, S. Sooryanaranaya Chetty	...	Hassan District—General.
,, M. Hutche Gowda	...	Chikmagalur District—General.
,, K. H. Mudiappa	...	Chikmagalur District—General.
,, G. Veerappa	...	Chitaldrug District—General.
,, G. Gangya Naika	...	Shimoga District—Depressed Class.
,, Kadidal Manjappa	...	Shimoga District—General.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and reassemble at Three of ıe Clock at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall.

The House adjourned at Ten Minutes past Eleven of the Clock and re-sembled at Three of the Clock at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall.